THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1266] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from John Jordan, in order to secure and pay to Brown, Rives & Co. the sum of 575l. 8s. 6d. with legal interest thereon, from the 17th July, 1801,

4 WILL certainly be sold, for ready money, at the dwelling-house of said Jordan, on Friday, the 21st of December next, the *TRACT OF LAND*, whereon he now lives—containing, by estimation, 666 1-2 acres.——This sale well merits the attention of the moneyed part of the community; it being a valuable tract, lying on James River, in the county of Albemarle, about two miles below the mouth of Rock Fish.

JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM, Trustee.

November 12th, 1804. ep4w

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

5 THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the second instalment on their shares will become due on Friday, the 7th of December; when payment must be made at the Bank.

J. BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

Richmond, 12th November, 1804. td7

NOTICE.

4 ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB WHEATON, deceased, are desired to bring them forward immediately; and all those indebted to the said decedent, are requested to make payment, without delay, to

WM. COOK, Ex'or.

Richmond, Nov. 13, 1804.

TO RENT,

5 AND possession given the first day of next month, the HOUSE and LOT, on Shockoe Hill, now occupied by Mr. James Ogilvie. For terms apply to Mr. JACOB FACKLER, of this city, or the subscriber in Hanover.

JOHN MEREDITH.

Richmond, 10th Nov. 1804.

DANCING.

MR. *James Warrell* respectfully acquaints his friends and patrons, that his Dancing Academy will open on Thursday, the 7th of December, at the house at present occupied by Mr. Jones, as the loan office, nearly opposite the Swan Tavern, on Shockoe Hill.

Nov. 17.

FAMILY FLOUR.

3 A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

17 OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahominy River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; portico on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—1ww D S J 2am af tf)

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, on the premises at the house lately occupied by George Parrott, dec. if fair, if not, on the next fair day,

ALL the LAND of the estate of Drury Ragsdale, dec. directed by his will to be sold—lying in the county of Mathews, supposed to contain upwards of seven hundred acres—The plat and title papers will be shewn on the day of sale.—This land having been recently advertised, let it now suffice to say that there is but a small part cleared; the balance is loaded with valuable building timber, and the soil very rich. Terms of sale, one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, upon giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

JOHN FOX, *Adm'r. with the will annexed of* D. Ragsdale, *dec.*

October 22d, 1804. 5w

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

24 HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lotane from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

18 THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flatant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; Germin and Blister'd Steel; Card Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

JOHN HENRY,

HAS imported in the ship LATONA, captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small boxes of well assorted 4-4 bs wide

IRISH LINEN,

9 purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particular

MADEIRA WINE,

in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate terms. Richmond, 30th October, 1804.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, obtained for the purpose of authorising the executors to convey the property hereinafter mentioned,

Will be exposed to Sale,

at twelve o'clock, on Friday, the 30th day of November next, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, in the county of York, belonging to the estate of the late Robert Andrews, dec. known by the name of

BELFIELD,

Situate about a mile and an half from Williamsburg, and containing about 433 acres.

THE very valuable improvements on the Land, consisting of a new two story Brick House, a new Barn, and several out-houses, without mentioning a valuable young Orchard, an excellent Meadow, good enclosures, and its high state of cultivation, conspire to render it a most eligible situation to any person who may be inclined to purchase. At the same time and place will also be sold, the stock of CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.—The sale will take place on the premises, at the abovementioned time, when the terms will be made known by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Williamsburg, Oct. 30th, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late GEORGE BRAXTON, dec. are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated; and those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is anxious to close her administration as soon as possible.

MARY W. BRAXTON, *Adm'x. with the will annexed of* GEO: BRAXTON, *dec.*

King William county, Oct. 23, 1804. 1m

Notice!

All persons indebted to the

estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r. of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 3m.

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,

Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.

October 1st, 1804. 19t

L. JOSEPH & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Also, a good supply of the newest fashionable *Fancy Goods*, viz.

Lace Cambricks—Black Lace Cardinals—Ladies' fine Cotton Hose—Mens' do. do. do—Dress Trimmings, of all kinds—Ladies' Beltings, of all colours—Do. cotton and silk Cords and Taffels, of all colours—Do. white and black Lace Veils—a good assortment of black and white Laces—Plain and Tambour'd Muslin—Plain and Figured Cambricks—India, Bock and Jaconet Muslin—India Cambricks, and a good supply of Ribbons.

The subscribers flatter themselves of selling their Goods upon the lowest advance imaginable, for Cash.

Richmond, 7th Nov. 1804. ep3w

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby requested to take notice; That the President and Directors of the said Insurance Company, have this day unanimously ordered, that the said Stockholders pay on the sixth day of December next, at their office in Alexandria, three dollars on each share of stock held by them in the stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the law of incorporation will shew the necessity of a punctual attention to this call.

By order of the President and Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

James B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any subscriber, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for by him, her or them, at the time appointed for such payment, every such share shall be forfeited, and all the monies paid thereupon for the use of the Company, and the holder or holders of such share or shares, shall moreover be liable for the remaining sums of money, when the same shall be called for by the President and Directors; to be recovered by them where the sum shall amount to twenty dollars and upwards, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of such shares, their executors or administrators, ten days notice of such motion, and where the sum called for be less than twenty dollars, by petition or warrant as the case may be."

Alexandria, October 18. 22w6w.

*** Mr. Bowen, of Winchester; Mr. Green, of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, twice a week for six weeks.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, four likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

13 BELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of June 1804, in behalf Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekel Edwards, against David Ross and others, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court-house, on the 29th day of November next,

10

A Tract of LAND,

IN said county, on Beaverdam Creek, containing fifteen hundred acres, more or less, including the land whereon the court-house is situated, bounded by the lands of Samuel Woodson and others, and commonly called *Ross's Goochland court-house Tract*, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, *D. M. for* JOS. SCOTT, *M. D. V.*

October 15th, 1804. 13t.

To be sold, for ready Money.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. in order to raise the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 2d day of July 1804. till payment—and the further sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty four cents, with the like interest from the 29th day of September 1800. till payment, being the balance due on the two last instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, and secured by deed of trust, the following

Lands, Lots & Tenements.

OR such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale: An Estate or Plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT, containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also, the following Lots, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit—Lot, No 63, on which the ware-house is built; Lot, No. 75, on which is a store, now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes; and Lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 1st day of December next—and the Lands and Tenements aforesaid will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th October, 1804.

The Subscribers have for Sale,

GERMAN Osnaburgs, by the bale or piece,
Liverpool Table China, in setts, for families,
London Particular Madeira, and
London Particular Teneriffe } *Wines, by the pipe.*

PICKETT, POLLARD & JOHNSTON.

Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 19th of December next,

The HOUSE and LOT,

2 NEAR the mouth of Shockoe Creek, at present occupied by Benjamin James Harris, and commonly called the Shot Factory.—The title papers may be seen by applying to

HO's. TAYLOR & Co. v. m.

November 21st, 1804.

THOMAS COURTNEY,

TAYLOR,

Next house above Mr. Davis's Printing-Office,

BEGS leave to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him, and to solicit a continuance of their custom, with an assurance that no exertions shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Those who may employ him are assured, that their work shall be faithfully executed, with neatness and punctuality. 2

He wants immediately two JOURNEYMEN, to whom liberal wages will be given—two APPRENTICES are likewise wanted to the Tailoring business.

Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804. 3t

BLOCK & JUDAH,

Have received a General Assortment of

FALL & WINTER

GOODS;

10 WHICH they are now selling at their usual low prices, for cash or produce.

Among which are—

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Cassimeres, Swansdowns and Toilinets,
Fancy Cord and Velvets,
Coatings; Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk, cotton and worsted Hose,
Silk, kid and cotton Gloves,
Bandanna and Romal Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Nov. 19, 1804. (69)

NOTICE.

On Wednesday the 5th of next month, in the forenoon, will be exposed to sale, at Auction, on the premises, for ready money,

THE TENEMENT,

IN this city, lately occupied by Francis Ricaud, dec.—This piece of ground lies on the cross street which leads from the main street, nearly opposite the Bell Tavern, to the river. The front on the street is 20 feet, and runs back 100 feet. The house will be sold separately from the ground. 2

CHARLES COPLAND,

Attorney for the late firm of Pennock, Nicolson & Skipwith.

Richmond, Nov. 20, 1804. eptds.

PETER BELLETT,

NURSERY & SEEDSMAN,

At Williamsburg, intending to remove to the state of New York, offers for sale his

NURSERY,

CONTAINING 20 acres of rich manured Land, with about 100,000 Trees, of which 25,000, consisting as follows, are fit to be transplanted this season:—

44 sorts of Apples, at 6d per Tree.
44 ditto of Pears, at 1s6 each.
30 ditto of Peach, at 9d to 1s6 each.
10 ditto of Nectarine, 1s to 1s6 each.
10 ditto of Apricot, 1s6 to 2s each.
3 ditto of Quince, 1s6 to 2s0 each.
19 ditto of Cherries, 2s0 to 4s0 each.
18 ditto of Plums, 1s6 to 2s each.
4 ditto of Almond, 3s each.
3 ditto of Mulberries, 1s6 to 4s6 each.
2 ditto of Figs, 1s6 each.
7 ditto of Raspberry Bushes. 2

Lombardy and Balsam Poplars, Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries, of sorts; Grape Vines, of sorts; Artichokes and Asparagus Roots, together with a variety of flowering Shrubs, Flower Roots and Seeds, and Rose Bushes, and a small quantity of Garden Seeds, of this year's growth.

Also—may be had with the Nursery, 8 NEGROES, 3 of which are well acquainted with Gardening and Nursery work. *Also*—3 HORSES, 3 STEERS, 4 COWS, and the Nursery and Farming UTENSILS—which, if not sold by the first day of May next, will be set up at Public Sale on that day—until which time, he will continue to sell TREES, &c. &c. &c. on lower terms than usual.

☞ Orders left with Mr. George Greenhow, at Richmond, and Messrs. John and Samuel Peniston, at Petersburg, will be duly attended to with dispatch.

Williamsburg, 20th November, 1804. ep1m.

Mrs. MOODY,

Relict of Matthew Moody, deceased,

BEGS leave to inform that part of the community who sell spirituous Liquors, that she continues to make his approved COLOURING for Spirits—allowed by the best judges to be superior to any yet made use of. She resides on the North side of the Canal Basin, near David Ross, esq. where he formerly lived, and will make and send Colouring, upon the shortest notice, to any part of the city, at the usual price, gallon for gallon. She humbly hopes for a portion of public patronage.

Richmond, November 20th, 1804. 2

A GREAT BARGAIN.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the first day of December next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, on the premises, SIX ACRES OF VALUABLE

LAND,

ON which William Crozier now lives, which has been highly improved, about one mile from the Market-House—Its convenience to the city renders it an object to any person wishing to continue the garden or a settlement. The terms of sale, one fourth in hand, one fourth in twelve months, and the balance in two years, with interest from the date, if not punctually paid 2

RICHARD ADAMS.

Richmond, November 12th, 1804.

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NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 14.
To the Editor of the Telegraphe.

SIR,

As I find my motives for declining to accept a place in the Legislative Council, have been m sre-presented; be pleased to insert the following letter from Governor Claiborne to me, and my answer, in your next Gazette in order to set the matter in its true point of light.

I am,
Your Humble Serv't.
E. JONES.

New Orleans, October 5th, 1804.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that you are appointed by the President of the United States, a member of the Legislative Council for the Territory of Orleans—Your commission is still in my possession, and will be delivered whenever it may be agreeable to you to attend and take before me the oaths of office required by law.

I flatter myself you will afford to your fellow-citizens, the benefit of your services in the Council and request that you would inform me of your determination as early as may be convenient.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your humble Serv't.
(Signed) WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Evan Jones, Esq.

New-Orleans, 8th October, 1804.

SIR,

I did not receive till within this hour, the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 5th inst. from which I learn that the President of the United States, has been pleased to appoint me a member of the Legislative Council, for the territory of Orleans; and that my commission is in your hands, &c.

As I have not the honor of being personally known to the President, I cannot well imagine to whom I am indebted for the favourable idea that some body must have surely given him of me.

Such a mark if his good opinion is extremely flattering to me; and under other circumstances might be extremely acceptable; but in my present situation I do not feel myself at liberty to accept of the appointment.

Conjointly with almost all the inhabitants of Lower Louisiana, I have signed a Memorial to Congress respectfully remonstrating against the act made for our government; and humbly praying for a repeal thereof. I cannot therefore with any degree of consistency accept of any office under a law, of which I have from the beginning so openly expressed my disapprobation: And which, for the happiness of my fellow citizens, and (forgive me if I add) for the honor of my native country, I so ardently wished to see annulled.

When calm reflection shall have taken the place of passion and of party spirit, I flatter myself that my conduct on the present occasion will be approved—I was born an American—I glory in the name—In defence of that happy land which gave me birth, my life and my fortune shall always be staked; but, I cannot consent, for any consideration, to do an act, which I think subversive of the rights and liberties of my fellow citizens!

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient, and most humble serv't
EVAN JONES.

His Excellency Governor Claiborne.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, 13*th* November, 1804, the Washington Jockey Club Races commenced.

A match for two thousand dollars was one by Col. Selden's filly Virginia by Dare Devil, (started by Mr. Taylor) two years old, carrying 110 pounds each, beating Mr. Beans filly by Punch.

First day's Jockey Club—4 mile heats.

Mr. Taylor's Pacificator, by Diomed— 4 years old	1	1
Mr. Ridgley's True Republican, 4 years old	2	2
Mr. Ducket's Democrat,	3	3

WEDNESDAY—2d day.

A match between Col. Selden's Sting and Mr. Ridgley's Post Boy, 2 mile heats for one thousand dollars each, was won by Post Boy. Sting fell in the second round in the first heat, the ground being very slippery, and consequently lost the race.

Jockey Club Purse—3 mile heats.

Col. Selden's Lavinia, by Diomed	1	1
Mr. Ridgley's True Republican	3	2
Mr. Lloyd's Rapid	2	3
Mr. Dulany's Mount Eagle	Dist	

The sweepstakes of a single 3 miles, was won by Mr. Bowie's colt by Punch.

Third day—City Purse—2 mile heats.

Mr. Ogle's colt Oscar—4 years old	2	1	1
Mr. Taylor's Clermont—3 years old	1	2	2
Mr. Loughburrough's colt—3 years old	3	Dist	
Mr. Edelin's Dancing Master	4	Dist	
Mr. Dulany's Mount Eagle	Dist		

The cup of a single four mile, was won by Gen. Ridgley's Post Boy—beating Mr. Ducket's Republican President—Mr. Taylor's Hamiltonian—Mr. Lloyd's Rapid—and Col. Stewart's Small Hopes.

C. M. S. and T,

SALES AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at the Auction room of the subscribers on Tuesday the 4th day of December next,

ALL the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the estate of *Liston Temple*, dec.—also, a variety of articles in the Grocery line. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above 5 dollars, on giving notes with approved indorsers (negotiable at the Bank of Virginia) to the administrator.

THO's. TAYLOR & Co. *Auctioneers.*

November 26, 1804.

On the same day will be sold, positively without reserve, about 2000 dollars worth of

GOODS,

Consisting of Dimities, Calicoes, Cutlery & Hardware, &c.—Terms of sale 90 days—notes with approved indorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Virginia, will be required.

eptis T. T. & Co.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	30*s* to 33*s* cash.
Wheat,	9*s* do
New Flour, (superfine)	60*s* do.
Fine do.	48*s* do.
Corn,	36*s* do
Hemp, (clean)	48*l* to 50*l* do
Iron,	33*l* to 35*l* do
Whiskey,	3*s*9 to 4*s* do.
Bacon,	9*d* to 10*d* do.

James A. Bayard, Esq. is chosen by the legislature of Delaware, a Senator from that state, in the room of M. Wells, resigned; to continue until the 4th March.

General *Thuriot*, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of France, has arrived at Washington City.

At the last session of the legislature of Rhode-Island, the salary of the chief justice was *raised to four hundred dollars!* and that of an associate justice to *three hundred and fifty!*

It is amusing enough to see with what affected contempt the democratic prints treat such of their candidates for congress as happen to be unsuccessful in their elections. It is said of a herd of wild herds, that if a hunter wounds one so as to draw blood, the rest immediately fall upon him and tear him to pieces. It seems that there are other animals which possess the same propensities.—"A fig for Eustis," says the American Citizen, as soon as it was known that a federalist had beaten him in the election; "the republicans would rather have an open than a secret enemy."—Notwithstanding all the pains taken in districting this state, a federalist has been chosen from the counties of Adams and York, in the place of one Stuart. This being the case, poor Stuart is instantly proscribed by the Aurora, and declared to be "any thing or nothing," though he has for a long time represented the democrats of that district, and would have still continued to represent them, had they been able to elect him. The democrats should be upon their guard against such confessions; otherwise the truth will, now and then, slip out unawares, and show us what they really think of one another....(*U. S. Gazette.*)

In the legislature of New-York, on Tuesday se'n night, a message from the honorable Council of Revision, delivered by his honor the Chancellor, with the bill therein mentioned, was read, and is in the words following, to wit:

The Council object to the bill, entitled "An act concerning libels," as improper to become a law of this state,

Because the bill making no discrimination with respect to the nature, tendency, or intent of the libel is calculated to subject men in, or candidates for office, to wanton and useless obloquy—to have their mental foibles or corporeal infirmities exposed, distorted and exaggerated; although such foibles or infirmities may neither detract from the integrity of their moral or political characters, from the rectitude of their official conduct, or from their ability to discharge the duties of the places they fill, or are candidates for, beyond which the public cannot have any essential interest that can possibly be promoted by the publications described in the bill—thus leaving the feelings of private citizens sheltered by the salutary restraints of the existing laws, and abandoning those of the public functionaries to the merciless laceration of malice and revenge; and permitting factious, turbulent or discontented individuals, to awe and humble the spirit of officers disposed to discharge their duty faithfully, and whose independence and respectability it is of the utmost importance to the community effectually to preserve, holding them only responsible for the legitimate exercise of the powers entrusted to them for public good.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Ordered, That the consideration of the said objections be postponed until to-morrow.

Thus it appears, that democratic officers and democratic candidates for office in the state of New-York, will not permit the presses to tell *truth* of them, provided that truth should happen to be disagreeable. You remember what an outcry the democrats made under the last administration, merely because they were allowed to tell nothing but the truth of federal officers. But the democrats are too well aware, that if they permit us to publish respecting them, whatever we can prove to be true, the laws against libels will be of little avail in their case. Of course they adhere most pertinaciously to the old maxim of the common law—*the greater the truth the greater the libel.* (*ibid.*)

The late Indiana Gazettes have contributed to to remove the alarms from the portion of Upper Louisiana, which had been subjected to the temporary government of Indiana. On the 2d of September a committee, at Genevieve, declared in favour of an entire submission to Congress, and in support of the authority of Gov. Harrison. At Louis, in the district of Upper Louisiana, 12 out of the 17 representatives appointed to meet in that place, had assembled and had taken the oath of allegiance agreeably to proposal made in their assembly, and on the 1st Oct. Gov. W. H. Harrison issued his proclamation by which the district of Louisiana is to be divided into five districts, and bounded, the first including all lands above the Missouri, called Charles.

The second, called Louis, having the Mississippi on the north, Platin Creek on the south from its mouth to its source, thence on a west line to the fork of the Merrimac, called Arenean, and down said fork to the Merrimac, then up said Merrimac, to the upper settlements on that river, and then on a west line to the western line of Louisiana.

The third, called St, Genevieve, on the north upon the district of St Louis, and on the south by Apple Creek, from its junction with the Mississippi to its source, and then upon a west line to the western boundary of Louisiana.

The fourth, between the above, and that line which has separated the jurisdictions of Cape Girardeau.

The fifth, all that part of the district of Louisiana which lies below the district of New Madrid.

The seats of Justice are at the places from which the districts derive their names.

(*Ph: Gazette.*)

Mr. CURRAN'S SPEECH.

[Every reader of taste, we are confident, will be highly gratified by the following abstract of the Speech of Mr. CURRAN, to evidence, in the late *Crim. Con.* Trial in England, MASSEY v. the Marquis of HEADFORT.—*London Paper,*]

Never so clearly as in the present instance have I observed that safeguard of Justice, which providence has placed in the nature of man. Such is the imperious dominion with which truth and reason wave their sceptre over the human intellect, that no solicitation, however artful, no talent, however commanding, can reduce its allegiance.—In proportion to the humility of our submission to its rule, do we rise into some faint emulation of that ineffable and presiding divinity, whose characteristic attribute is to be coerced and bound by the inexorable laws of its own nature, so as to be all-wise and all just from necessity rather than election. You have seen it in the learned advocate who has preceded me, most peculiarly and strikingly illustrated. You have seen his great talents, perhaps the first in any country, languishing under a cause too weak to carry him, and too heavy to be carried by him. He was forced to dismiss his natural candour and sincerity, and having no merits in his cause, to take refuge in the dignity of his own manner, the resources of his own ingenuity, from the overwhelming difficulties with which he was surrounded. The learned Counsel has told you that this unfortunate woman is not to be estimated at forty thousand pounds—fatal and unquestionable is the truth of this assertion. Alas! Gentlemen, she is no longer worth any thing; faded, fallen, degraded, and disgraced, she is worth less than nothing! But it is for the honour, the hope, the expectation, the tenderness, and the comforts that have been blasted by the Defendant, and have fled forever, that you are to remunerate the plaintiff by the punishment of the defendant. It is not her present value which you are to weigh—but it is her value at the time when she sat basking in a husband's love, with the blessings of Heaven on her head, and its purity in her heart; when she sat amongst her family, and administered the morality of the parental board, estimate that past value—compare it with its present deplorable diminution—and it may lead you to form some judgement of the severity of the injury, and the extent of the compensation. The learned Counsel has referred you to other cases, and other countries, for instances of moderate verdicts.—I can refer you to some authentic instances of just ones. In the next county, 15,000*l.* against a subaltern officer. In Travers and M'Carthy, 5000*l.* against a servant.—In Tighe against Jones, 10,000*l.* against a man not worth shilling. What then ought to be the rule, where rank and power, and wealth, and station, have combined to render the example of his crime more dangerous—to make his guilt more odious—to make the injury to the plaintiff more grievous, because more conspicuous? I affect no levelling familiarity, when I speak of persons in the higher rank of society—distinctions of orders are necessary, and I always feel disposed to treat them with respect—but when it is my duty to speak of the crimes by which they are degraded, I am not so fastidious as to shrink from their contact, when to touch them is essential to their disaffection.—However, therefore, I should feel on any other occasion, a disposition to speak of the noble defendant with the respect due to his station, and perhaps to his qualities, of which he may have many, to redeem him from the odium of this transaction, I cannot so indulge myself here, I cannot betray my client, to avoid the pain of doing my duty. I cannot forget that in this action the condition, the conduct, and circumstances of the party, are justly and peculiarly the objects of your consideration. Who then are the parties? The plaintiff, young, amiable, of family and education. Of the generous disinterestedness of his heart, you can form an opinion from the evidence of the defendant, that he declined an alliance which would have added to his fortune and consideration, and which he rejected for an unportioned union with his present wife. She too at that time young, beautiful and accomplished; and feeling her affection for her husband's increase, in proportion as she remembered the ardour of his love, and the sincerity of his sacrifice.

Look now to the defendant!—Can you behold him without shame and indignation?—With what feelings can you regard a rank that he has so tarnished, and a patent that he has so worse than cancelled? High in the army—high in the state—the hereditary Council of the King—of wealth incalculable; and to this last I advert with an indignant and contemptuous satisfaction, because, as the only instrument of his guilt and shame, it will be the means of his punishment, and the source of compensatson for his guilt.—His learned Counsel contend that the plaintiff has been the author of his own suffering, and ought to receive no compensation for the ill consequences of his own conduct.—In what part of the evidence do you find any foundation for the assertion? He indulged her it seems, in dress—generous and attached, he probably indulged her in that point beyond his means; and the defendant now impudently calls on you for an excuse for the adulterer in the fondness and liberality of the husband. But you have been told that the husband connived. Odious and impudent aggravation of injury—to add calumny to insult, and outrage to dishonour?—From whom but a man hacknied in the paths of shame and vice—from whom but a man having no compunctions in his own breast to restrain him, could you expect such brutal disregard for the feeling of others? from whom but the cold-blooded seducer—from what but the exhausted mind, the habitual community with shame—from what but the habitual contempt of virtue and man, could you have expected the arrogance, the barbarity, and folly of so foul, because so false an imputation? He should have reflected, and have blushed, before he suffered so vile a topic of defence to have passed his lips.—But, ere you condemn, let him have the benefit of the excuse, if the excuse be true.

You must have observed how his Counsel fluttered and vibrated—between what they called connivance and injudicious confidence and how in effecting to distinguish, they have confounded them both together. If the plaintiff has connived, I freely say to you, do not reward the wretch who has prostituted his own honour—do not compensate the pander of his own shame, and willing instrument of his own infamy. But as there is no sum so low, to which such a defence, if true, ought not to reduce your verdict, so neither is any so high, to which such charge ought not to inflame it if such a charge be false. Where is the single fact in this case on which the remotest suspicion of connivance can be hung?—Odiously has the defendant endeavoured to make the softest and most amiable feelings of the heart, the pretext of his slanderous imputations:—an ancient and respectable Prelate, the husband of his wife's sister, chained down to the bed of sickness, perhaps to the bed of death, in that distressing situation, my client suffered that wife to be the bearer of consolation to the bosom of her sister—he had not the heart to refuse her—and the softness of his nature is now charged on his crime. He is now insolently told that he connived at his dishonour, and that he ought to have forseen that the mansion of sickness and of sorrow would have been made the scene of assignation and of guilt. On this charge of connivance I will not further weary you, or exhaust myself; I will add nothing more, than that it is as false as it is impudent—that in the evidence it has not a colour of support—and that with your verdict you should mark it with reprobation. The other subject, namely, he was indiscreet in his confidence, does, I think, call for discussion; for, I trust, you see that I affect not any address to your passions, by which you may be led away from the subject—I presume merely to separate the parts of this affecting case, and to lay them, item by item, before you, with the coldness of detail, and not with any colouring of fiction or of fancy. Honourable to himself was his unsuspecting confidence, but fatal must we admit it to have been when we look to the abuse committed upon it; but where was the guilt of this indiscretion?

He did admit this noble Lord to pass his threshold as his guest. Now the charge which this noble Lord builds on this indiscretion is—"Thou fool, thou hadst confidence in my honor, and that was a guilty indiscretion—thou simpleton, thou thoughtest that an admitted and a cherished guest would have respected the laws of honor and hospitality, and thy indiscretion was guilt. Thou thoughtest that he would have shrunk from the meanness and barbarity of requiting kindness with treachery, and thy indiscretion was guilt." Gentlemen, what horrid alternatives in the treatment of wives would such reasoning recommend? Are they to be inured by worse than eastern barbarity? Are their principles to be depraved—their passions sublimated—every finer motive of action extinguished by the inevitable consequences of thus treating them like slaves? Or is a liberal and generous confidence in them to be the passport of the adulterer, and the justification of his crimes? Honorably, but fatally for his own repose, he was neither jealous, suspicious nor cruel. He treated the defendant with the confidence of a friend, and his wife with the tenderness of a husband. He did leave the noble Marquis the physical possibility of committing against him the greatest crime which can be perpetrated against a being of an amiable heart and refined education, and the noble defendant had the honor to avail himself of it. In the middle of the day, at the moment of divine worship, when the miserable husband was on his knees, directing the prayers and thanksgiving of his congregation to their God—that moment did the remorseless adulterer choose to carry off the deluded victim from her husband—from her child—from her happiness—as if, not content to leave his crime confined to its inseparable and miserable aggravations, unless he also gave it a cast and color of fictitious sacrilege and impiety. In the most odious contempt of every personal feeling, of public opinion, of common humanity, did he parade this woman to the sea-shore, whence he transported his precious cargo to a country where her example may be less mischievous than in her own: where I agree with my learned colleague, in heartily wishing he may remain with her forever. We are too poor, too simple, too unadvanced a country, for the example of such atchievements—When the relaxation of morals is the natural growth and consequence of the great progress of arts and wealth, it is accompanied by a refinement that makes it less gross than shocking; but for such palliations we are at least a century too young. In every point of view in which I can look at the subject, I see you are called upon to give a verdict, of bold and just, and indignant, and exemplary compensation. The injury of the plaintiff demands it from your justice. The delinquency of the defendant provokes it by its enormity. The rank on which he has relied for impunity, calls upon you to tell him, that crime does not ascend to the rank of the perpetrator, but the perpetrator sinks from his rank, and descends to the level of his delinquency. The style and mode of his defence is a gross aggravation of his conduct, and a gross insult upon you.

Your verdict will, I trust, put an end to that encouragement to guilt that is built upon impunity—the devil, it seems, has saved the Noble Marquis harmless in the past; but your verdict will tell him the term of that indemnity is expired, that his old friend and banker has no more effects in his hands, and that if he draws any more upon him, he must pay his own bills himself. You will do much good by doing so; you may not enlighten his conscience, nor touch his heart, but his frugality will understand the hint. He will adopt the prudence of age, and be deterred from pursuits, in which, though he may be insensible of shame, he will not be regardless of expence. You will do more, you will not only punish him in his tender point, but you will weaken him in his strong one, his money. There is another consideration, gentlemen, which I think most imperiously demands even a vindictive award of exemplary damages, and that is the breach of hospitality. To us peculiarly does it belong to avenge the violation of its altar. The hospitality of other countries is a matter of necessity or convention, in savage nations of the first, in polished of the latter; but the hospitality of an Irishman is not the running account of posted and ledgered courtesies, as in other countries; it springs, like all his qualities, his faults, his virtues, directly from his heart.—The heart of an Irishman is by nature bold, and he confides; it is tender, and he loves; it is generous, and he gives; it is social, and he is hospitable.—This sacrilegious intruder has profaned the religion of that sacred altar, so elevated in our worship, so precious to our devotion; and it is our privilege to avenge the crime. You must either pull down the altar, and abolish the worship, or you must preserve

its sanctity undebased. There is no alternative between the universal exclusion of all mankind from your threshold, and the most rigorous punishment of him who is admitted and betrays. The defendant has been so trusted, he has so betrayed, and you ought to make him a most signal example. Gentlemen, I am the more disposed to feel the strongest indignation and abhorrence at this odious conduct of the defendant, when I consider the deplorable condition to which he has actually reduced the plaintiff, and perhaps the still more deplorable one that he has in the prospect before him. What a progress has he to travel through before he can attain the peace and tranquility which he has lost! How like the wounds of the body are those of the mind! How burning the fever! How painful the suppuration! How slow hesitating, how relapsing the process to convalescence! Through what a variety of suffering, through what new scenes and changes must my unhappy client pass, ere he can re attain, should he ever re attain that health of soul, of which he has been despoiled by the cold and deliberate machinations of this practised and guilded seducer? If, instead of drawing upon his incalculable wealth for a scanty retribution, you were to stop the progress of his despicable achievements by reducing him to actual poverty, you could not, even so, punish him beyond the scope of his offence, nor reprise the plaintiff beyond the measure of his suffering. Let me remind you, that in this action, the law not only impowers you, but that its policy commands you to consider the public example as well as the individual injury, when you adjust the amount of your verdict.—I confess I am most anxious that you should acquit yourselves worthy upon this important occasion. I am addressing you as fathers, husbands, brothers. I am anxious that a feeling of those high relations should enter into and give dignity to your verdict. But I confess it, I feel a tenfold solicitude when I remember that I am addressing you as my countrymen, as Irishmen, whose characters as Jurors, as Gentlemen, must find either honor or degradation in the result of your decision. Small as must be the destructive share of that national estimation that can belong to so unimportant an individual as myself, yet do I own I am tremblingly solicitous for its fate—But why stoop to think at all of myself, when I know that you, Gentlemen of the Jury, when I know that our country itself are my clients on this day, and must abide the alternative of honor, or of infamy, as you shall decide. I will not dare to despond. I have every trust and hope, and confidence in you; and to that hope I will add my most fervent prayer to the God of all truth and justice, so to raise and enlighten, and fortify your minds, that you may so decide, as to preserve to yourselves, while you live, the most delightful of all recollections, that of acting justly, and to transmit to your children the most precious of all inheritances, the memory of your virtue.

PARIS, Sebtember 11.

The pension which our Emperor has allowed the late Grand Master of Malta, Baron Hompesh is fixed at 300,000 livres (12,500l,) in the year during his life.

A French Jew, aged 65, was lately baptised in the church of St. Louis, at Rome. His Eminence' Cardinal Feche, had converted him to the Christian religion!!!

An agreement is at last concluded, higly advantageous to the Holy See. It is said, that France has not only guaranteed the temporal authority of the Pope, and the integrity of the present papal territory, but promised indemnities for the loss of the Comtat Venaisin in France, and for the legacies of Ravenna, Boulogna, &c. in Italy. In return, his holiness will pass six months in France, and during that period, perform the ceremony of the Emperor's coronation, and lay the final hand to annihilate that schism, which, notwithstanding the concordat, continues to disturb the Gallican church. The Pope will be accompanied by twelve Cardinals, and immediately after the Emperor's coronation, a council of the Roman Catholic church will be convoked, at which, not only the French prelates will assist, but a certain number will be ordered from the Sees of Italy and Germany. Some say that this council will assemble at Paris, others at Lyons; we are, however, certain, that this last city is the place chosen by Pius VII to regulate the affairs of the Roman Catholic church... *Le Gazette de France.*

The Commerce de Lyons is the name of the first ship of the line, launched at Antwerp. It carries 74 guns, and will, in a short time, be equipped and manned. Three other ships of the line, of the same rate, one frigate, and one cutter, are besides building in the docks, and are ordered to be launched before Christmas. The marine prefect at Antwerp, has informed the minister of the marine, that this city contains timber, and other building materials, enough to construct twelve more ships of the line, besides an equal number of frigates and cutters.—Several Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German, Dutch, Swedish and Danish artificers and carpenters, have been engaged, and are daily expected here ... *L'Ooracle de Brussels.*

They write from Marseilles, that Blanchard and his wife intended to ascend into the air in a carriage drawn by three balloons.

The following are copies of letters passed between the chief judge Regnier, and Madame Moreau:—

The Chief Judge and Minister of the Police to Mr. Victor Moreau.

PARIS, June 21.

"In allowing you, Sir, the liberty to retire to the United States of America, as you have requested, it is the intention of his majesty the emperor, that you are not to return to France without having first obtained an express permission for that purpose.

"M. Henry, who will deliver you this letter, has instructions to bring me back an answer from you conformable to the intentions of his majesty.

(Signed) "REGNIER."

"Sir, BARCELONA, July 7.

"My husband being too much indisposed to be capable of writing, desires me to inform your excellency, that Mr. Henry has delivered your letter to him. I must add, that it was myself only, who requested that his majesty would allow us to quit our country, and that my husband did nothing more than to submit to the determination which had been taken respecting him; but he was far from expecting that the duration of his exile was to be indefinite.

"As our return to France is made to depend upon the Emperor's pleasure alone, I am in hopes that it will be much sooner than I had reason to expect, &c."

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, November 19.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter from Thomas M'Kean Thompson secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, enclosing the resignation of Mr. William Hege a representative from that state, a proclamation of the governor directing a new election and the return thereof, which was ordered to the committee of Elections.

Gen. Varnum presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Cambridge near Boston, praying for the establishment of a port of delivery at that town; it was accompanied by a recommendation from Benjamin Nichols collector at the port of Boston.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Nelson presented a petition from Samuel Carson, an alien, praying Congress to pass a law to enable him and his heirs to hold a real estate he has purchased in the county of Alexandria in the territory of Columbia.

Referred to a committee of three.

Dr. Mitchill called the attention of the House to a subject to be considered of importance to the literary institutions of the United States. Understanding that an application was about to be made to Congress from the college of Princeton for an abatement of the Bonded duties due on a recent importation of books and philosophical apparatus, imported for the use of that seminary, he undertook to foretell the fate of the application. The committee would probably report as had been usual—that the prayer of the petition cannot be granted. True, gentlemen felt a painful task to report negatively, but such had ever been the case. Yet he would advocate a relaxation of that principle; he had himself when applied to on such occasions replied that the United States wanted revenue and of course must seek it from the imports as well of literary institutions as of private individuals; but this reason has no less weight than heretofore.—Laying out of the question all that relates to the importance of education, especially in a republican government like that of the United States, he would only remark that the President's message shewed that such was the flourishing state of our affairs generally, particularly of our revenue, that we might now dispense with the collection of duties on these importations. He thereupon moved that the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of exempting from impost all such books and philosophical apparatus as shall be imported on account of colleges and universities for the benefit of those learned institutions, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The motion passed in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay, the house agreed to the resolution requesting the President to make to capt. S. Decatur a present of a sword, and the officers and crew of the ketch Intrepid two months pay, as an honorable testimonial of the sense which Congress entertain of their services in destroying the Tripoline frigate of 44 guns in the harbour of Tripoli.

The words at the end of the resolution "late U. S. frigate Philadelphia," on motion of Mr. R. Griswold, were struck out.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded by one fifth of the members present, and were Yeas 105, Nays 2, viz. Messrs. Wm. Butler and R. Stanford—Ordered to be enrolled—It was afterwards brought in and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The report of the committee on the subject of chaplains was agreed to with an amendment; and the Speaker alone has the power to allow chaplains to preach in the chamber of the house of representatives.

The petition of Ann Elliot, presented last session was referred to the committee of claims.

The act of the state of Tennesse, ratifying the act of N. Carolina, enabling the former state to perfect their title to certain lands, reserved by the cession act, was referred to the committee appointed on the 15th instant.

Mr. Stanford moved to discharge the committee of claims, as some embarrassment had arisen in the appointment of their chairman.

A desultory conversation arose on this subject, which terminated in a motion made by Mr. Dawson, directing that the chairman of a committee, shall be in future appointed by a plurality of votes of the members constituting the committee in cases where the chairman has been excused by the house from serving, or shall be absent.

Ordered to lie on the table as a matter of course, it being intended to vary one of the rules of the house.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, together with a report and estimate of the appropriations necessary for the year 1805, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the current year down to the 1st October.

Referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, November 20.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from the Directors of the library Company of Philadelphia, praying to be exonerated from the payment of 498 dollars and 20 cents duties on the importation of a quantity of books received by that institution as a donation from the Rev. Mr. Preston, of Chetwynd, in the county of Kent, in England—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Dawson's motion respecting the appointment of chairmen to the standing and select committee of three.

Dr. Mitchill, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message respecting the lead mines in Louisiana, reported a resolution authorising the President to appoint an agent who shall be instructed to collect all the material information respecting the actual condition, occupancy and title of the same, and the agent to make report before the next session of Congress. The resolution was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole.

Gen. Varnum in the chair.

Mr. Lucas suggested the propriety of altering the resolution so as to make it general as to all kinds of ore and even to embrace salt springs and licks.—He knew there were other ores in that territory and had seen specimens of a very rich copper ore when he had gone into that country.

Dr. Mitchell said that the executive had anticipated the gentleman's object, and he expected the House would be soon gratified with an account of the discoveries now making by maj. Lewis and other agents on the Missouri, Arkansas, Red river, &c. as they respect the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdom, on which he preferred the resolutions in its present state.

The resolution was carried without opposition, and adopted by the House after the rising of the committee, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill declaring the assent of Congress to the act of North Carolina authorising the state of Tennessee to perfect the title to land reserved by the cession act, the same was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Mr. M. Clay, reported a bill authorising the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria to insure against loss by fire—it was also read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, November 31.

A memorial and petition from the trustees of New-Jersey College, praying the relinquishment of duties on books lately imported for the use of that institution, to the amount of 415 dollars 62 cents, referred to the Committee of Commerce and manufactures.

Mr. *Speaker* laid before the house a letter and Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the act of Congress establishing the Treasury department, the same was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The engrossed resolution authorising the President to appoint an agent, who shall be instructed to collect all the material information respecting the actual condition, occupancy and title of the Lead Mines in Louisiana, was upon its third reading.

Mr. Lucas entertained a doubt as to the propriety of this measure, indeed the Gentleman from New-York (Dr. Mitchill,) seemed to admit that it was superfluous. For he had said that the President under proper authority had already appointed agents to explore generally the territory of Louisiana, that they engaged in that service at the Missouri, Arkansas, Red river and about Detroit, and indeed Major Lewis had been for some time at St. Louis, a post in the neighborhood of these very Lead Mines, and from his known enterprize and minute enquiries, there was good reason for believing that the subject, which was the object of the proposed resolution would be narrated in his general report of discoveries—But in addition to this expectation, the document accompanying the president's message shed considerable light, the information as to the condition of the lead mines, their number, names and value were explained, and as he had heard no gentleman express a doubt as to the accuracy of the narrative, he was inclined to give it full credit from the general character of the gentleman who made the communication and the particular knowledge he must necessarily have acquired by a long residence in the country. From this view of the subject he was compelled to acknowledge that he had altered his idea of the resolution and could not now vote in its favor.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

TRIPOLI BOMBARDED.

Captain Williams of the Dauphin, arrived this morning, in 49 days from Leghorn, direct, brings the following important intelligence: That advices from Malta had been received there, of Commodore Preble's success against Tripoli; that officer had bombarded the city, and done much damage to it and the fortifications, and had sunk or taken a large Xebec, and three Gun Boats, with the loss of the commander of one of his gun boats, &c. and was preparing for a second attack. This account was brought to Malta by a gentleman from Tripoli; but nothing is said respecting capt. Bainbridge, or his crew. Captain Williams did not touch at Gibraltar, nor any other place.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, *against whom a commission of Bankruptcy has been issued according to law,*

THAT the commissioners and assignees of his estate, will meet at their office, in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday the 2d day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his estate and effects; when those creditors who have not proved their debts, must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS, } Assignees,
WILLIAM M'KENZIE, }

Richmond, 27th Nov. 1804. t2Jan.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

INTENDING to close all his former transactions with the termination of the present year, requests all those who have demands against him, either by bond, note or open account, to leave with Mr. *Samuel Jones*, at the Toll-Bridge, a memorandum of the nature of their claims and the amount, in order that direction may be given for the speedy payment of them. It is hoped this notice will be attended to by all who are concerned, as it will be plead in bar to claims which may at a future distant day be exhibited against him or his estate.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, November 25th, 1804. 3w

IN COUNCIL, November 26th, 1804.

Present:

The Governor, Mr. M'Rae, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Foushee, Mr. Heath.

The Board proceeded to the examination of the returns made by the commissioners of the several counties within this commonwealth, appointed and commissioned in pursuance of the act, passed 21st January, 1804, to amend an act, intituled, "An act to amend an act, intituled, an act for appointing electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States"; and thereupon find the greatest number of votes throughout the state, in favor of the 24 persons following:—

Richard Evers Lee,	of	*Norfolk Borough.*
John Goodrich,	of	*Isle of Wight.*
Edward Pegram,	of	*Dinwiddie.*
Doctor Richard Field,	of	*Brunswick.*
Thomas Read,	of	*Charlotte.*
Creed Taylor,	of	*Cumberland.*
William H. Cabell,	of	*Amherst.*
George Penn,	of	*Patrick.*
George Wythe,	of	*City of Richmond.*
John Taylor,	of	*Caroline.*
Larkin Smith,	of	*King & Queen.*
John Minor,	of	*Spotsylvania.*
William Lilzey,	of	*Loudoun.*
William Dudley,	of	*Warwick.*
Mann Page,	of	*Gloucester.*
John Taliaferro, jr.	of	*King George.*
Richard Brent,	of	*Prince William.*
Hugh Holmes,	of	*Frederick.*
James Daily,	of	*Hampshire.*
James Allen,	of	*Shenandoah.*
Archibald Stuart,	of	*Augusta.*
James M'Farlane,	of	*Russell.*
Gen. John Preston,	of	*Montgomery.*
William M'Kinley,	of	*Ohio.*

Whose names are therefore thus accordingly ascertained, as directed by the first section of the said act, and pursuant to the 6th section of the act of assembly, passed on the 10th of October, 1722, the said Electors are hereby notified, that the first Wednesday in December next, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, is the time and place of their meeting.

(Attest)

DAN'L. L. HYLTON, *Clerk of the Council.*

NEIL M'COULL,

HAS received his FALL SUPPLY of *DRY GOODS.* ep 4

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1804.

SUWARROW BOOT LEGS.

For sale, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, *a handsome assortment of*

CALF, SEAL, and
CORDOVAN, MOROCCO LEGS,

At the subscriber's Suwarrow Boot Leg Manufactory, No. 38, Vandewater street, New York.

[*ep2m*] JOHN GRAINGER.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th instant, a Negro Boy, by the name of *JACK*, about 18 years old; his complexion very black; and when spoken to sharply, is apt to stammer.—He formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. Lewis Burwell, dec. from whose estate I purchased him.—His cloathing was a short black broad cloth jacket, corduroy breeches, with shoes and stockings. It is supposed he is lurking about Richmond, or in King William county, where his relations live. Whoever will deliver the said boy to me, living in Manchester, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying the said boy out of the state, under the penalty of the law.

DAVID PATTESON, Jun.

November 27th, 1804.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to us the subscribers, for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due from John Evans to John Tinsley, will be sold at public auction, for cash, at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, on the 29th day of December next,

4 likely Negro Slaves,

OR so many thereof as will raise the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight pounds two shillings and nine pence three farthings, with interest from the 25th day of December last till paid, and the cost and expences of the said deed.

JOHN QUARLES } Trustees.
AND
DAVID JOHNSON, }

Fluvanna, November 28, 1804.

On Tuesday the 11th day of next month, the subscribers, as acting executors of GEORGE NICOLSON, dec. will expose to sale, at Auction,

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND,

OF one acre each, (more or less) lying on the Church Hill, near Mr. William Marshall's. The sale will be made in the forenoon, on the premises—and at the same time and place will be sold,

Two small tracts of Land,

lying in Henrico county, about 4 miles from the city of Richmond—one of them containing 50 acres, more or less, and adjoins the land of Robert Craddock—the other tract contains 17 acres, more or less. These lots and lands belong to the estate of George Nicolson, dec.—although the legal estate in the lots is in Mr. William Marshall, who will convey them to purchasers. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security to

THOMAS NICOLSON, AND
ANDREW NICOLSON.

Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804 eptds.

EDUCATION.

J. WOOD will open an Evening Class on Tuesday next, at seven o'clock, at his room on the Hill, formerly the school-room of Mr. Harris, for the instruction of gentlemen in the arts of Drawing and Painting, the higher parts of Arithmetic, and the several branches of the Mathematics.

Three evenings in the week, (Tuesday, Thursday and Friday) from seven to nine, are chosen for the above purpose, and those who attend, may apply themselves to all those branches, or to either of them, as they please.

The elements of Geometry and Algebra, will be taught by Lecture, and an half an hour to each of those evenings will be devoted to the study of these sciences in this manner.

Terms—Two Dollars and an half per month, paid at entrance. *November 9.*

HAY-MARKET GARDENS,

WILL *be kept open during the session of the General Assembly, and Entertainments prepared. Good Musicians, Professors of Fire-Works, Equestrian and other performers of celebrity, can be well accommodated with arrangements for their respective performances, on liberal terms.—Several rooms, ready furnished with beds, &c. to let.*

☞ *Horses received at livery, at the reduced price of 3s. per night.* Hay-Market, Nov. 27, 1804.—3t

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Blank Bills of Exchange,

FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

WASHINGTON TONTINE.

Art. 1. THE capital of the company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and the same shall be invested in three millions eight hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy square feet of ground in the city of Washington, including privileges of alleys; to consist of the lots, a particular list of which is hereunto annexed, and which their owners have covenanted shall be conveyed by sufficient deeds of general warrantee, and free from all incumbrances, unto David Peter and James Morsell, Esqrs. of the district of Columbia, and to the survivor of them, and to the executors and administrators of such survivor, to be held by them in trust until disposed of as hereafter directed, for the use and benefit of the company. The titles of every proprietor are to be investigated and approved of by John T. Mason and Philip B. Key, Esqs. before passing the deeds.

Art. 2. Every subscriber may, at the time of subscribing, or at any time before the first day of July, in the year 1805, nominate a person or persons with whose life or lives the shares taken by him shall be commensurate; and any person desirous of making provision beyond the reach of common accident, for persons of tender age, may subscribe in the names of such persons. Subscriptions may be also made by proxy. But, until the nomination shall be made as aforesaid, the existence of the shares shall depend upon the lives of the persons in whose names they shall have been subscribed. All nominations on which the shares are to depend, must include a description of the age and place of residence of the persons nominated; and nominations not made at the time of subscribing may be sent to the directors, who shall be first elected to manage the concerns of the company, any time before the first day of July, as aforesaid.

Art. 3. Upon the death of any person with whose life a share or shares shall have been made commensurate, such share or shares shall thereupon be extinct; and all the interest of the owner thereof, in the property of the company, dependent upon such shares, shall cease and determine, and the same shall become the property of the owners of the surviving shares, meaning the shares dependent upon the life of persons continuing to survive.

Art. 4. The affairs of the company shall be managed under the superintendance and direction of five directors, who shall be stockholders, to be chosen in each year by ballot, by the stockholders attending in person or by proxy, each to have as many votes as shares. The first election shall be held at Stelle's Hotel in the city of Washington on the first Monday in February, 1805, under the direction of Robert Brent, John F. Van Ness, David Peter, Walter S. Chandler, and John Davidson, Esquires, or any two of them; and each succeeding election shall be held on the first Monday in every January thereafter, under the superintendance of at least two of the directors for the year preceding; at such place in the said city as they shall appoint, giving due notice thereof in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington.

Art. 5. The directors shall have full power to sell in fee simple, or to lease on ground rent, renewable forever, the property belonging to the company; and to manage all the other concerns of the company; but they shall not dispose of more than one fifth part of the lots in any one year prior to the year 1810; nor sell the same at less than 25 per cent. advance on the original cost, nor shall they lease them at a less rate than twelve and an half cents per front foot, for every cent cost to the company per square foot; but though the limits are thus fixed, below which the property cannot be disposed of, it is not meant that it is to be sold as fast as these rates can be obtained; on the contrary, the directors are at all times to exercise a sound discretion for the best interests of the company; and to keep in view the certainty of rise in the value of the property, from the increasing population of the city.

Art. 6. All money arising from the sales of lots, shall be invested in the stock of the United States in the name of the company; the interest arising from which, as well as all money arising from ground rents, shall also be invested in like stock, until the last day of December, in the year 1807, after which, all interest arising from stock, or sales of lots on time, and all monies arising from ground rents, and all other profits, shall be divided semi-annually on the fifteenth day of January, and the fifteenth day of July in each year among all the share owners, in proportion to the interest of each, whose shares existed by the continuance of the lives with which they were made commensurate, on the first day of that year.

Art. 7. The dividends shall be paid at the office of the company in Washington, to the owners of the shares in person, to their power of attorney, or to their written order; but before any dividend shall be paid, satisfaction must be afforded to the directors, for the time being, that the person on whose life the shares in question depend was living on the first day of January in that year.

Art. 8. In cases where the dividends are not claimed for six months after the same shall become due, and there is reason to doubt whether the person on whose life the shares depend on which such dividends arise, continues to survive, the directors shall invest such dividends in stock of the United States, as if the same belonged to the capital of the company; but if the same shall thereafter be rightfully claimed, payment shall be made therefor out of any funds of the company not invested in stock.

Art. 9. The shares shall be transferable, and all transfers shall be made on the books of the company, by the owners in person, or by power of attorney, according to the form used for transferring stock of the United States. But in cases where certificates have been issued by the directors to the owner of the shares, such certificate must be returned, and cancelled, before a transfer of the shares expressed therein shall be made.

Art. 10. Every record of a transfer of shares, and every certificate issued for shares, shall designate the lives on which such shares depend.

Art. 11. No change can be made of the person or persons on whose life or lives the shares shall depend. The life first nominated must forever remain the life on which the existence of the share shall depend.

Art. 12. The directors shall cause proper books to be kept of all their proceedings, accessible at all times to the stockholders; and shall particularly cause to be carefully recorded, the nomination of the lives on which the shares depend, and also the deaths of such persons when the same shall be clearly ascertained; and may transfer from time to time, the active duties of their trust, to one of their own body, or to any other agent, and may make to such agent a reasonable compensation for his services, but the directors themselves shall receive no compensation, unless it be in the case of a director who may be the agent as aforesaid.

Art. 13. On the first Monday in January, in the year 1805, the Washington Tontine Company shall be dissolved, and the whole stock of the company, in whatever consisting, shall thereupon be divided among all the owners of the then existing shares, and in proportion to the number held by each.

We the subscribers, approving of the plan of the WASHINGTON TONTINE, and agreeing to each and the whole of the preceding articles, do each of us agree to become members thereof, for the number of shares annexed to our respective names.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books for receiving Subscriptions to the WASHINGTON TONTINE, according to the Constitution and Articles above, will be opened at the Bank of Virginia on the first day of December next, and continue open until the 12th of that month, unless the sum allotted for this city be sooner subscribed.

ABR'M. B. VENABLE.
JOHN HOPKINS.

Richmond, Nov. 17, 1804.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
9000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnston, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country.

Westham Iron Foundery,
NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Iaks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and mant'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phaeton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; fine and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, of a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no flesh marks perceivable, wears ear-robs, has good teeth, and dresses like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore*; the latter, a shoemaker at *Alexandria* in this state—and that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.

May 15th, 1804. law12w*

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 5th day of October, 1804.

Between

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote and Fenwick, *Plaintiff.*

And

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late sheriff of Culpeper county, *Defendants.*

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, Mary Rice, Joseph Slaughter and Joseph Strother, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the Court, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four—upon the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed as to those defendants, and direct one of the commissioners to state and report, whether the defendant Nalle, has acquired any, and what title to the lands in the proceedings mentioned by virtue of the sale made thereof, by the sheriff of Culpeper county for taxes, or by any subsequent conveyance, stating specially any matters thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be specially stated.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Oct. 29.

THE parties are hereby notified, that I have appointed the first day of March next ensuing the date hereof, (being the first day of March, eighteen hundred and five) to carry into effect the annexed Order of the Court on that day, therefore, they are required to give their attendance in my office, in this city, prepared to enable me, (from the evidence to be exhibited by them) to make the report directed.

SAMUEL GREENHOW, M. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st day of September, 1804.

BETWEEN

Clara Horton, Plaintiff,

AND

Elijah Horton, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 3d day of October, 1804.

BETWEEN

James Robinson, Plaintiff,

AND

Thomas Bullett and Thomas Harrison, executors of Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, who was heir at law of Thomas Bullett, deceased, Helen Bullett and the said Thomas Bullett, Alexander Scott Bullett, devisees of the said Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Scott Bullett not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Richmond, October 20th, 1804.

PROPOSALS

By RITCHIE & WORSLEY, and AUG: DAVIS,

For publishing by subscription, the

DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VIRGINIA CONVENTION,
ON THE ADOPTION OF THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the advantages of a work, whose character is so well established, as that of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, it would be useless to expatiate. A work which gives the most comprehensive account extant, of the proceedings and arguments on the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, certainly needs not the passing tribute of the mere mechanical Editor. If the reputation of a book which is so frequently mentioned has not already anticipated these eulogiums of the Editor, such a character, often mercenary, and always partial, can scarcely be expected to bring it into notice. If the merits of the work have been already appreciated, the eulogiums of the Editor will surely be unnecessary.

The Debates of the Virginia Convention are completely out of print. No more than 1500 copies of the first edition were ever *published*; and not more than one edition has ever appeared. Hence it is that the demand for this work has scarcely ever been supplied: and it is hence that the present publishers have been induced to print a second edition.

Several mistakes, which had crept into the former edition, will be corrected: the speeches will sometimes be disposed for a more satisfactory perusal, by distributing them into appropriate paragraphs: and the entire execution of the work will be in every respect more perfect.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work, which was divided into three volumes in the former edition, will now be comprised into one.
2. It will be printed with a new type, on very good paper, in the octavo form.
3. It will be bound in boards. An additional expence of 50 cents will be required for binding it in leather.
4. The price to subscribers will be three dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the copy. Non-subscribers will have to pay four dollars.
5. It is now in the press. The labor of two compositers and two pressmen is constantly employed upon it: and it may be expected to appear in Feb. or March, 1805.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

Valuable Lands.

For sale, in the county of King William, on Thursday the 22d of November, to the highest bidder, at Frazer's Ferry,

TWO tracts of LAND, belonging to the estate of Wm. Brooke, dec. and lying immediately on Mattapony river; one of them containing upwards of 700 acres of high land, and about 100 acres of valuable wild oat marsh; abounding with a variety of wild fowl in their seasons. This tract lies about two and a half miles from Frazer's ferry, seven from King William court-house, and within five of King and Queen court-house. The buildings on this land are a new barn and stable, with other houses fit for the accommodation of an overseer and negroes.

The other tract contains about 275 acres of high land, and has on it a very handsome two story brick house, 60 by 25 feet, with three rooms and an airy passage below, and four rooms and a passage above, with some out houses, situated on a high eminence, affording a delightful view of the river and adjacent country; these houses are now but out of repair, but for a small sum may be rendered very comfortable. This last mentioned situation is considered one of the most healthy and pleasant in the lower country. These tracts adjoin each other in a very convenient manner, and would make a profitable farm under the direction of an attentive farmer. A further description of these lands is deemed unnecessary, as those who are inclined to purchase will undoubtedly view them. The conditions of sale will be one fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the other four fifths in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid. A bond and such other security as the executor may deem necessary, will be required. These lands may be divided to suit purchasers, and possession had on the first of January, 1805.

RICHARD BROOKE.

November 3. 4w.

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell,* Esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,
Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

ON the 10th of September last, I loaned to a certain ABRAHAM H. JACOBS, a horse, for the purpose of enabling him to travel through different parts of the country, to dispose of a quantity of goods, with which I had likewise furnished him. Jacobs promised to return in three weeks; but he has not been heard of since. I am impressed with a belief that he has acted or intends to act as a swindler. In order that such conduct may be exposed and punished, I will give TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS to any person who will give such information as will enable me to bring the said Jacobs to justice. He is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has black hair and eyes, remarkably large whiskers, which approach very near the corners of his mouth, and somewhat conspicuous for the Mammoth-like size of his nose. His dress cannot be particularly described; he however generally wears a brown bread-cloth surtout coat. Jacobs formerly lived with Mr. Mordecai Cohen, King-street, Charleston, from which place he had recently arrived.

The horse is a sorrel, with fox'd ears, short tail, a blaze in his forehead, and a number of white saddle spots on his back. The goods were carried in a large German osnaburgs bag.

☞ Printers in the different states will render an essential service to the public by giving this advertisement a place in their respective papers.

MOSES DAVIS.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,
Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a Negro Woman named AGGY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, likely, speaks remarkably quick, formerly the property of Wm. S. Slater of York county. She had on when she went away, a blue jacket, a green petticoat, and an old red cloak. Perhaps she may have changed her dress.

She has a small mark on the back of her neck. Whoever will deliver the said Negro Woman to me, or secure her in jail so that I may get her again, shall receive the above reward. BENJN. WOLFE.

Richmond, November 6th, 1804. tf